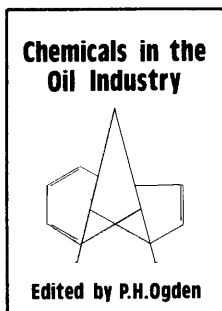


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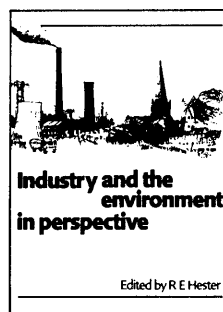
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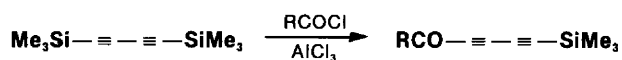


# BTMSBD

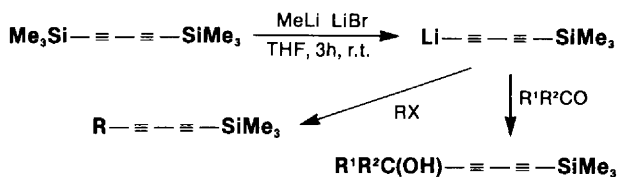
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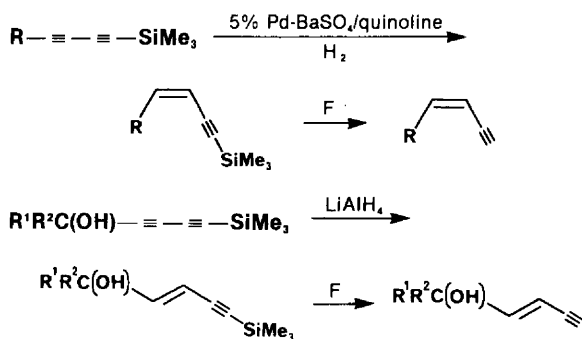
**BTMSBD** reacts with powerful electrophiles (e.g., the Friedel-Crafts reagent) with selective replacement of one Me<sub>3</sub>Si group to give trimethylsilylbutadiynyl ketones.<sup>2</sup>



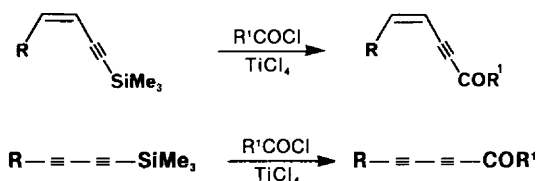
4-Lithiotrimethylsilylbutadiyne is a more powerful nucleophile than **BTMSBD**. It is easily generated by selective monodesilylation of **BTMSBD** with MeLi LiBr in THF, and reacts readily with carbonyl compounds<sup>3,4</sup> and primary alkyl halides.<sup>4</sup>



The 4-substituted 1-trimethylsilylbutadiynes can be selectively hydrogenated at the nonsilylated triple bond to give, after desilylation, terminal (*Z*)-enynes.<sup>6-8</sup> Alternatively, LiAlH<sub>4</sub> reduction of the diynols affords (*E*)-enynyl allylic alcohols.<sup>4,9,10</sup>



Both the reduced silyl enyne and the silyl diyne undergo electrophilic replacement of the remaining silyl substituent with Friedel-Crafts reagents.<sup>11</sup> Such transformations have wide applications in natural-product synthesis.<sup>4,11,12</sup>



**BTMSBD** reacts with selenides to give selenophens,<sup>13</sup> with tellurides to give tellurophens,<sup>14</sup> and with hydrazine to give pyrazoles.<sup>15</sup> It has also been used in [2+4]-cycloaddition/cycloreversion sequences to prepare ethynyl-substituted pyridazines<sup>16</sup> and furans.<sup>17</sup>

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